



VOL. I.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1880.

NO. 5.

TO THE TRADES.

When in the natural course of trade two or three commodities are constantly associated with each other, it may be reasonably inferred that the association fulfills some useful purpose. Such an association exists between Pianos, Organs, and Sewing-Machines. In thousands of salesrooms outside the larger cities of the Union these three commodities are kept on sale together. Obviously, they are so associated in compliance with the requirements of business.

The relationship between pianos and organs has always been recognized, and in conformity therewith journals have been established to combine the information connected with these two kindred branches of manufacture. But the comparatively new relationship established by the practical workings of trade between pianos, organs and sewing-machines, although clearly recognized for some time past, has not hitherto called forth any newspaper to their joint interests.

The want of such a newspaper is unquestionably felt, and has to our certain knowledge been strongly expressed by dealers in these commodities throughout all parts of the country. Such of these dealers as would keep informed of the condition of the three branches of trade are now forced to take two papers, although one could be made to answer their purpose. It is to fill this want that the publication of

The Musical and Sewing-Machine Courier

has been essayed. In offering, therefore, to the public a weekly newspaper devoted conjointly to the interests of the piano, organ and sewing-machine trades, the publisher feels that he is subserving a useful purpose and endeavoring to keep the art of journalism abreast of the march of events.

The aim of "The Courier" is not to be a mere advertising medium, but a vigilant and readable newspaper, giving the latest, fullest and most trustworthy news concerning all matters of interest to those whom it seeks to represent, and its motto will be "Always useful, always just."

HOWARD LOCKWOOD, PUBLISHER,

No. 74 Duane Street, New York.

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PIANOFORTE.

COMPLETE TRIUMPH.

Read the wonderful OFFICIAL Report, being the basis of the United States Centennial award decreed to

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"For sympathetic, pure and rich tone combined with greatest power (as shown in their Grand, Square and Upright Pianos). These three styles show intelligence and solidity in their construction, a pliant and easy touch, which at the same time answers promptly to its requirements, together with excellence of workmanship."

A. T. GOSHORN, Director-General.

J. R. HAWLEY, President.

Attest. [Seal.] J. L. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

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The Weber Grand Piano reached the highest average over all Competitors, 95 out of a possible 96, next highest on Grand Pianos at 91.

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DECKER BROTHERS'

Grand, Upright and Square Pianos

have shown themselves to be so far superior to all others in excellence of workmanship, elasticity of touch, beauty of tone, and great durability, that they are now earnestly sought for by all persons desiring the very best Piano.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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The success of the Henry F. Miller Pianos has led to the introduction of bogus Miller Pianos in various sections. The trade and the public are cautioned against such impositions.

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By the system of awards adopted, Pianos of all grades received medals of precisely the same character, but the true test of merit appears only in the reports of judges accompanying the medals. The judges found in the KNABE PIANOS the **Best Exponents of the Art of Piano-Making**, and by their verdict have conceded to them THE LEADING POSITION. Combining all the Requisites of a Perfect Instrument in the Highest Degree:

**Power, Richness and Singing Quality of Tone,
Ease and Elasticity of Touch, Effectiveness of Action.
Solidity and Originality of Construction.
Excellence of Workmanship on all Four Styles.**

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**WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New York,
112 Fifth Ave., New York, and 204 & 206 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore.**

THE MUSIC TRADE.

A Big \$100,000 Law-Suit.

SUIT AGAINST THE EMERSON PIANO COMPANY, OF BOSTON—GEN. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER COUNSEL FOR PLAINTIFF—HON. JOHN D. LONG, GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS, ONE OF THE PARTIES SUE.

THE suit of Mrs. William P. Emerson against the Emerson Piano Company, of Boston, has been set down for trial in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, which meets in April next. This case bids fair to be interesting both on account of the facts and on account of the high standing of the parties connected with it. William P. Emerson, the founder of the Emerson Piano Company, died very suddenly of heart disease on the 19th day of April, 1871. He arose in the morning apparently as well as usual, and while performing his toilet fell dead in his wife's arms. After his death it was found he had left the following will:

THE WILL.

I, William P. Emerson, of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do make this my last will and testament.

I appoint Thomas Upham, of Boston, Mass., who shall be exempt from furnishing sureties on his official bonds, executor of this my last will and testament, and also give, devise and bequeath to him all the real and personal estate of or to which I shall die seized, possessed or entitled in trust, nevertheless to manage and take care of said real estate, with power to lease the same and to collect the rents and profits occurring therefrom; and to take care of, manage and invest said personal estate and any personal property that may arise from any sale of real estate, as hereinafter provided, and collect the income thereof; and of the net income of all said real and personal property remaining after payment of all proper charges and expenses to pay over one-third to my wife, Harriet M. Emerson, once a quarter, her receipt to be a full discharge therefor, during her natural life; and to pay the remaining two-thirds, and, after the death of my wife, the whole of said net income in equal shares to my daughters, Helen W. Emerson, Adelaide A. Emerson and Emily U. Emerson, their receipts to be a full discharge therefor, during their lives, and after the death of one or more of them to pay over the proportion of said net income to which such deceased would have been entitled if living to the legal heirs of such deceased; and upon the death of my wife and of all my said daughters to convey, assign and transfer all my said real and personal property to the legal heirs of my said daughters in equal proportion, by right of representation, to have and to hold to them, their heirs and assigns forever.

I empower my said trustee to sell at public or private sale any or all of my real estate, and to execute and deliver sufficient deeds to convey the same.

Witness my hand and seal this 11th day of April, A. D., 1870.

[Signed.] W. P. EMERSON.

In accordance with the provisions of the will, Thomas Upham then took possession of the property, and appointed J. J. McNutt, Charles C. Briggs and William Moore appraisers. The following is an exact copy of the schedule made and sworn to by them and placed on file in the court of probate:

EXECUTOR'S INVENTORY.

Schedule of Real Estate.

Factory building and land corner Wareham and Albany streets, Boston....	\$46,000 00
House and land No. 92 Springfield street, Boston.....	\$10,500 00
Subject to mortgage.....	4,000 00
	6,500 00
About 200,000 square feet of land in Roxbury at 22 cents per foot, about.....	\$44,000 00
Subject to mortgage.....	22,500 00
Remainder.....	\$21,500 00
Of which one undivided half is owned by E. Faxon.....	10,750 00
William P. Emerson's undivided half..	10,750 00
Value of lease of store at corner of Washington and Avery streets, Boston, expiring in 1869.....	5,000 00
Sum total real estate.....	\$68,250 00

Schedule of Personal Estate in Detail.

Cash on hand May 15, 1871.....	\$28,678 18
Cash received since May 15 to August 15, 1871, on notes paid.....	5,843 95
Total.....	\$34,522 14
Deduct cash paid on notes protested, and not appraised as of value.....	\$5,469 83
Deduct estimated cash to be paid on notes not yet taken from the banks, protested and not appraised.....	15,000 00
	20,469 83
Remainder.....	\$14,052 31

Office furniture at 395 Washington street. Furniture and household effects at No. 92 Springfield street, allowed to widow. Hardware, lumber, material for m'g, in stock room at factory.....	\$1,443 69
144 unfinished pianos in upper varnish room at factory.....	7,060 15
22 unfinished pianos in board room at factory.....	1,187 40
32 unfinished pianos in finishing room at factory.....	3,164 00
172 unfinished piano tops at factory.....	1,635 00
290 unfinished and finished pedals at factory.....	513 25
2 old pianos in voicing room at factory.....	200 00
15 pianos in voicing room at factory.....	2,240 00
7 pianos in warerooms 395 Washington street.....	1,505 00
Brackets, covers, slips, block, plates, varnish, glue, molding, wire, castors, keys, hammers, veneers, boards, skeletons and other unfinished parts of pianos in factory.....	7,460 96
Total.....	\$28,327 25
Ten per cent. off.....	2,832 72

Note of \$1,000, Joshua Biggs, at 50 per cent., \$500.....	500 00
Note of J. W. Whittemore, face \$600, Ed. McCauley, face \$300.....	900 00
Note of Littlehale, Drake & Willet, face \$300, S. Woodward, face \$200.....	500 00
4 bonds Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Co., face \$1,000 at 90 per cent.....	3,600 00
1 bond Mont Clair, \$1,000 at 90 per cent. \$900, 3 bonds Lake Shore and Cleveland Railroad, face \$500 at 90 per cent.....	2,250 00
A subscription to the Mont Clair Railroad Co. to the amount of \$5,000 at 90 per cent.....	4,500 00
150 shares Boston Power Co. at 40 per cent., \$6,000, 100 shares of Hartford and Erie Railroad, \$150.....	6,150 00
150 shares Adams Express Co. at 80 per cent., \$12,000, 5 shares at 70 per cent., \$350.....	12,350 00
Note of Wm. Somers & Co., \$1,164.96, claims of J. McGue, payable by Sommer & Co., \$1,200.....	2,364 96
Negotiable note, Newman Colby, \$1,000, negotiable note, M. Silva, \$4,800.....	5,800 00
Note, M. Silva.....	209 97
Sum total personal estate.....	\$80,121 77
Sum total real estate.....	68,250 00
Sum total entire estate.....	\$148,371 77

About six months after the death of her husband Mrs. Emerson waived the provisions of the will, and claimed her third of the property. After waiting a number of years and receiving, as she avers, less than \$8,000, she determined to bring suit against Mr. Upham, the executor of the estate, and others to whom he had disposed of the property, in order, as she claimed, to get what justly belonged to her. The bill of particulars, now in the custody of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, is as follows:

BILL OF PARTICULARS.

Mrs. Harriet M. Emerson brings suit against Thomas Upham, Clarissa E. Upham, wife of said Thomas Upham; Thomas E. Upham, son of Thomas Upham; William Moore, John D. Long, George W. Carter, Patrick H. Powers, Orin A. Kimball, and Joseph Gramer, all copartners in trade under the style of the Emerson Piano Company. The bill of particulars further alleges that on the 15th day of May, 1871, the said Upham gave his bond to administer said estate without sureties, as provided in said will. That said Upham afterward took possession of the goods and estate of William P. Emerson. That in the September of 1871 Mrs. William P. Emerson waived the provisions of said will in her behalf, and further alleges that the defendant William Moore had been in the employ of William P. Emerson for a short time before Mr. Emerson's death as a clerk at a small salary, and was appointed one of the appraisers of the estate of said Emerson, and pretended to make said appraisal, and returned the same into the Probate Court. That Thomas Upham and William Moore, together with the assistance of John D. Long, as attorney for said Upham, acting in his behalf, and Joseph W. Ellenwood, a brother-in-law of Thomas Upham, tried to obtain the stock in trade, good-will and valuable business of William P. Emerson, and, in order to accomplish their purpose, made an unfair appraisal of the assets of said estate and of the stock in trade, by withholding from the other appraisers about \$20,000 or thereabouts of stock belonging to the estate; and that about the 1st of October, 1871, Thomas Upham, as executor, made a pretended bill of sale to said Ellenwood and Moore of all the stock in trade, goods, tools and implements in said factory and good-will of the concern. That said goods and tools were never appraised or inventoried in the appraisal returned to the Probate Court, as will appear by inspection thereof; and, further, that said Ellenwood and Moore were both, at the time of said pretended sale, persons of no means or credit, and so could not and did not purchase the same; but Thomas Upham had or pretended to have one or more notes against the estate of said Emerson, which he proceeded to cancel at the time of said sale, and took from Ellenwood and Moore an agreement to pay him the amount of his pretended notes, which amounted to thirty or thirty-two thousand dollars or thereabouts, with

interest thereon at 10 per cent. per annum, which sum of thirty-two thousand was the amount of an appraisal made by said Upham, as well as the pretended amount of said notes due to him by Emerson. And Mrs. Emerson further states in the bill of particulars that said Thomas Upham was in fact largely interested in the business by reason of an agreement with Ellenwood and Moore, or an understanding whereby Upham was to receive and did receive, through himself, the said Long acting for him as attorney, in fact a proportion of the profits of the business, in addition to the claim of thirty-two thousand dollars.

The bill further states that Ellenwood died in 1873, and left a will, in which he made Moore and Upham trustees, and John D. Long executor. That Moore received \$1,000, and that John D. Long accepted the trust and gave bonds to carry out the provisions of the will, no inventory being taken of the property of said Ellenwood; and Mrs. Emerson further alleges that Ellenwood, prior to his being put into the business by Upham, was a man not worth a dollar, and that the amount which he left was rightfully money which belonged to her and should be paid back; and she further alleges that Nathan Upham, a brother of said Thomas Upham, was placed in charge of the business to look after Thomas Upham's interest; that Nathan Upham died in 1876, after which Moore continued in business with Thomas Upham and manufactured and sold the pianos with the name of Wm. P. Emerson on them, and that Moore continued to pay large sums to Thomas Upham for his own benefit. And Mrs. Emerson further states, in her bill of particulars, that on or about May 1, 1879, that Moore, being informed that suit was being brought against him, and wishing to conceal his acts and prevent Mrs. Emerson from receiving her rights, made a pretended bill of sale of the stock in trade, name, good-will and business, which he then claimed to own, to the defendants, Carter, Powers, Kimball and Gramer, all of whom were in the employ of Moore, and were persons of no capital or credit; and the bill further states that no sum was ever believed to be paid to Moore for the business, and that Moore still retains an interest in the concern.

A few days ago a representative of THE COURIER called upon Mrs. Emerson at her residence in Springfield street, to ascertain from her some of the facts in this case. He found her a very pleasant-faced lady, tall, with jet-black hair and eyes, and rather prepossessing in appearance. She was somewhat loth to talk at first, for fear she might implicate herself, but said she had full faith and confidence in a Power which was greater than any power on this earth, and believed that it would all come out right in the end. She said she knew nothing whatever about business, and so had trusted everything to her lawyers and to Mr. Upham until she was thoroughly convinced they were deceiving her. She then, as a last resort, procured the services of her present counsel and brought this suit.

The reporter of the THE COURIER next called upon Mr. Carter, a member of the present firm of the Emerson Piano Company, who said:

"You see these rooms?" "Yes."

"Well, here was where Mr. Emerson first started in the piano business—a place no larger than this. He was a very nice man and very ambitious; he went beyond his means, and, the consequence was, he failed. Mr. Upham, then a very wealthy man, said to him: 'Why don't you build a large factory and go into the business in ship-shape manner?' 'I would like to,' said Mr. Emerson; 'but I haven't the money.' 'I will lend you the money,' said Mr. Upham, and the factory was built. Mr. Emerson did not understand book-keeping, and so Mr. Upham, although a very wealthy man, came down and kept the books for him, and those same books I have seen myself in Mr. Upham's own handwriting. So you see Mr. Upham gave Mr. Emerson his entire start in business; they were the same as brothers together, and at the time of Mr. Emerson's death Mr. Upham held Emerson's notes for \$40,000—money lent him. After his death Mr. Upham tried in every way to dispose of the property, but no one wanted it. He advertised it for sale for months, but could not find a purchaser. There is probably no business," said Mr. Carter, "like the piano business; if a man once gets into it he can never get out, because his wares are worth nothing to any one but himself. Look, for instance, at Hallet, Davis & Co. at the present time, one of the oldest firms in Boston. Nobody wants it or is willing to pay anything for its name or boasted reputation. As far as I am concerned," continued Mr. Carter. "I know, and can prove, that I have paid my money for all I have here, and my conscience is clear; as far as the rest are concerned, they will have to answer for themselves. My opinion, however, is that Mrs. Emerson has been ill-advised, and that the whole thing has resolved into a political squabble."

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Established in 1851.**PIANOFORTES**

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ORGANS**of every description, with all Modern Improvements,
including their Celebrated Patent Pneumatic Compo-
sition Movement between Manuals and Pneumatic
Tubular Action.407 and 409 W. Forty-second St.,
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been on the market for over fifteen years, has come to the very front as an
instrument of pure Voicing, perfect Mechanism, and great resources.The Patent Qualifying Tubes, used only by CLOUGH & WARREN,
gives a hitherto unattained SMOOTHNESS to the tone, while the DELICACY of the
Viola Etheria fully equals that of the Æolina of the Pipe Organ, and the
broad, pungent, vibrating tone of the Sub-Bass thrills like that of the
grand double open diapason pipe. The CLOUGH & WARREN ORGAN is
indeed a revelation of reed possibilities, and has imperative demands upon all
people and societies of taste wanting an instrument of the Organ kind.

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PIANOSReceived the Highest Award at the UNITED
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at PHILADELPHIA, 1876, and are admitted to be the
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with every valuable modern improvement and special
inventions. Orders promptly executed at very reason-
able rates. For specifications, prices, terms, &c., please
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LIST OF OUR

Largest Grand Organs.

Manuals.

Fifth Ave. Cath., N.Y., 4

St. George's Ch., " 4

St. Paul's M.E. Ch., " 4

Holy Innocents, " 4

Fifth Ave. Pres. Ch., " 3

Brooklyn Tabernacle, 4

Pittsburg Cathedral, 4

Mobile Cathedral, 3

1st Pres., Philadelphia, 3

St. John's M.E. Brooklyn, 3

Trin. Ch., San Francisco, 3

Christ Ch., New Orleans, 3

Sacred Heart, Brooklyn, 3

318 & 320 E. 39th St.

It is needless for us to call

attention to the general

excellence of our work, as

vast and successful busi-

ness of fifty years mani-

ly proves. We invite the

fullest inspection of our

large factory and of all

the instruments now pro-

ducing the highest satisfac-

tion throughout the country.

Boston Notes.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

BOSTON, MASS., March 4, 1880.

BY mutual agreement John and I met each other at the Highlands for our afternoon ramble. On the corner of Washington and Eustis streets we found the room of W. H. Gerrish, 2,130 Washington street, up one flight, overlooking an ancient cemetery with no fresh-turned mounds.

For more than ten years the Gerrish Cabinet Organs have been before the public, and not one instrument has ever been returned because of any fault. Mr. Gerrish has been the organist of Christ Church, in Fitchburg, Mass., for the past twelve years. He has added upright pianofortes to his catalogue. In addition to his sale of musical instruments he has invented an electro-magnetic draught regulator, by which a furnace or stove can be regulated automatically and reliably by a thermometer placed in the parlor, the draught of the fire being regulated by the temperature of the room.

John proposed a ramble into the old graveyard. Scaling the wall we were soon among the leaning headstones, some of them standing since 1660. One clear-cut slate stone of the last century had the following cheerful lines inscribed:

No more my friends, don't weep for me,
I'm gone into eternity;
The way to death you all must tread,
And sleep with me among the dead.

Near by was the tomb of John Eliot, the apostle to the Indies, who died in 1690. Our John thought we had better take the horse-car for Eliot street, which we did, calling upon C. E. Rogers at 122, the manufacturer of the Rogers & Bacon Upright Pianoforte. He has recently removed from 608 Washington street to this place, and now occupies the three upper stories of the building. One of the principal features of this piano is the method of tuning by steel screws and ratchet-wheels, causing them to stand in tune longer than the ordinary method.

P. J. Boris, importer of Buffett & Besson musical instruments, at 608 Washington street, is about to form a partnership with O. A. Whittemore, the clarinet player, for the sale of wind instruments, military and orchestra music, and will remove to 178 Washington street. Mr. Boris is an expert flutist and concert saxophone-player. He was formerly a resident of Paris, but has been in this country many years, and is well known as a teacher of the French language.

The new Board of Music Trade went into operation on the first of March. Its rules apply only to the sales of copyright sheet music, and not to book sales. In the latter the dealers desire to be in perfect freedom. Some dealers who have several books of the same class and the same retail prices vary the wholesale price, so that where one book wholesales for \$1.62, the other one will wholesale for about 60 cents. They say they are obliged to do this to head off the "pirates," by becoming "pirates" themselves. Sad times in the world's history when purveyors of harmony turn pirates!

A New York dealer was in the city during the past week trying to buy second-hand pianos. He found the market stripped of them. One might as well look for cheap second-hand coffins in Boston.

The strike among the piano workmen in New York has sent many dealers here. They find our pianos are higher in price because our workmen are paid better wages, and they return home often without purchasing, making circulars and promising to correspond. It was reported among the wareroom clerks here that Decker Bros. were looking up a new agent, not being entirely satisfied with arrangements that had been somewhat in conflict with their interests; which conflict is table-talk among our dealers—without mentioning names.

During the past week W. H. Jewett & Co. sent in from their manufactory their first upright piano, which has received the commendation of many musicians.

Business is now better than it has been for years past. I find no croakers in the music trade. Morbid dealers have countermanded their orders for tombstones. Manufacturing of every description is driving, and the survey is healthy and encouraging.

I have not yet had opportunity to visit the pipe-

organ establishments in and about the city, and your readers are kept well informed through that special department of your paper, but I will relate one of John's experiences in one of the old Minster towns of the North of England last fall.

The nave organ of three manuals in the large cathedral was being tuned and repaired, and as it stood upon the tiled floor it could easily be inspected without effort. John took the liberty of looking within the panels, and after he had taken in the principal points of the structure was discovered by the foreman, who was tuning within. John walked quietly around to the boy who was holding the keys. Foreman came brusquely around the corner of the case, and said that no person was permitted to examine the organ, as it was against the rule. John informed him that he had already seen enough of it to convince him that there was nothing to learn, as the builders in the United States, where he had the honor of citizenship, had got entirely through that style of workmanship thirty years ago, and had the audacity to ask the man to let him hear the organ. John's open manner won the man, who courteously told him that if he were seen playing it to any one who appeared to be listening he would lose his situation in caring for the instrument, but if he would go across the nave he would let him hear it, and he kindly played it. When he ceased, John came back and thanked him, honestly praised his playing, and honestly told him that if that instrument was in this country it would be sold for old junk! The kindly-disposed tuner's eyes stared wildly at first, but John's complacent face reassured him, and they exchanged addresses. Yesterday my friend received a letter from the man asking him to get a situation for him in this country, as he had lost the job since that day, John's inspection having been witnessed by one of the ruling authorities of the cathedral. That man will ere long have a situation here, not only in one of our leading organ establishments, but the first opportunity that opens for an organist, as John to-day sent him a draft to insure his passage, and our John has the "where-with" to execute many a benevolent deed, for his father amassed a fortune in the music trade years ago, and is now enjoying the legitimate fruit of his labors.

WINTHROP.

Mr. Vandyke's Say.

NEW YORK, February, 25, 1880.

To the Editor of The Courier:

IN common with other journals issued in New York and elsewhere, you have recently published articles bearing upon the suit of Vandyke against Steinway & Sons.

These articles are evidently inspired by Mr. Steinway, and doubtless he expects in this way to compel me to abstain from the prosecution of my just claims.

At the proper time and in the proper manner I shall hold him to a strict accountability for the false and slanderous statements he has circulated in this and other ways. Meanwhile I will simply say that I defy Mr. Steinway to prove the slightest thing which reflects on my good character, and I am willing at any time to place my public and private record against his. In regard to the pending suit which has made it necessary for Mr. Steinway to attack me in this way, it seems to me improper to ventilate the evidence in the newspapers before it has been heard by the referee, in whose hands the case now is, and I shall not do so unless compelled by further attacks from Mr. Steinway. When the evidence is completed the public, if they are interested, can have an opportunity of judging for themselves as to the merits of this controversy.

Very respectfully yours,

HERBERT VANDYKE.

New Patents.

NOTE.—Copies of specifications of patents will be supplied from this office for twenty-five cents per copy.

No. 224,834. Violin.—Ernest Marx, New York, N. Y.

No. 224,857. Piano-Stool.—M. Hoffman Wilson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

No. 224,861. Music-Leaf Turner.—Thomas Berry, North Fork, Ky.

No. 224,943. Music-Leaf Turner.—George H. Nash, Birmingham, England.

The Lock-Out Ordered.

IN the last number of THE COURIER brief mention was made of the fact that the Pianoforte Manufacturers' Society would probably decide to order a lock-out. The meeting was held at the Union-Square Hotel late on Friday afternoon of last week, with President Frederick Hazleton in the chair. The following-named manufacturers were present: Albert Weber, Wm. Steinway, Hazleton Brothers, J. P. Hale, Ernst Gabler, Bacon & Carr, James & Halstrom, Kranich & Bach, Haines Brothers, F. G. Smith, Billings & Co., Sohmer & Co., W. E. Wheelock, Decker & Son, C. D. Pease, J. & C. Fischer, George Steck, and Behning.

After Mr. Steinway had explained the state of affairs existing between himself and his workmen, which indicated that the latter were determined to persist in trying to enforce their unreasonable demands, it was decided to resort to a lock-out on March 15 unless the Steinway workmen return to work before that date. The following preambles and resolution were therefore unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We are perfectly satisfied that it is the intention of the Journeymen Piano-Makers' Trade Union to enforce a general advance in the rate of wages and other obnoxious and arbitrary rules and regulations, dictating whom we shall employ and what we shall pay to new beginners and apprentices; and

Whereas, The rate of wages was already increased last fall from 10 to 15 per cent., making it exceedingly difficult for the manufacturers in this city to compete with those of other places throughout this continent; and

Whereas, A number of the prominent New York manufacturers had built up a splendid export trade to Europe and other foreign countries, which has been already materially reduced by the late rise in material and labor, and which if a further rise takes place will be entirely lost; and

Whereas, The cost of producing pianos in this city, through higher rates of labor, rent, &c., is from 15 to 20 per cent. above that of any other city, so that any further rise in wages would have the most disastrous effect and drive the pianoforte industry from this city; and

Whereas, It is an utter impossibility for the New York pianoforte manufacturers, without ruining their business, to concede a further advance in wages, until a corresponding rise to what we granted last fall takes place in other cities; therefore, be it

Resolved, That each and every pianoforte manufacturer of this city notify the workmen in his factory that unless the workmen of Steinway & Sons return to work by Saturday, March 13, we will close our factories on the following Monday, March 15, until otherwise ordered by the Pianoforte Manufacturers' Society of New York.

A dispatch received in this city from Philadelphia says that the threatened lock-out by the pianoforte manufacturers in New York has caused some uneasiness in the trade at Philadelphia, and upon the representations made by its journeymen the Schoemaker Piano Company of that city informed its hands on Saturday last that their wages would be raised 10 per cent., beginning March 1.

Matters of Record.

Wood & Alexander, Organs, Monmouth, Ill. Judgment on note.....	\$262
Charles Woodman, Pianoforte Action, Cambridge, Mass. Mortgaged machinery, &c.....	1,400
Charles Hopkins, Music, Brooklyn, W. D. Mortgaged stock, fixtures, &c.....	3,705
Henry Weisenborn, Pianos, Cincinnati, O. Chattel mortgage.....	1,265
H. G. Thomas, Music, Minneapolis, Minn. Bill of sale.....	450

Table of Exports and Imports.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE COURIER.]

EXPORTATION of musical instruments from the port of New York for the week ended March 3, 1880:

TO WHERE EXPORTED.	ORGANS.		PIANOFORTES.		MUS. INSTRS.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Cases.	Value.
British Guiana.....	11	\$565	..	..	..	..
Central America.....	..	..	..	..	4	\$283
Hamburg.....	11	578	..	..	..	..
Hull.....	1	75	1	\$180	..	..
Liverpool.....	..	..	1	500	..	..
Totals.....	23	\$1,218	2	680	4	\$283

Imported into Baltimore:

January 1 to 31 inclusive, musical instruments.....	Value \$1,785
February 1 to 29 inclusive, musical instruments.....	1,246
Total.....	\$3,031

Meriden, Conn.

WILCOX & WHITE ORGAN COMPANY

Meriden, Conn.

EVERY PORTION

of these Organs is made
in their own Factory.

The only Organs in the
World adapted to the use
of children, by the attach-
ment,

"Children's Blow Pedals,"

which can be instantly
attached or re-
moved.

Unparalleled Success,

Largely Increased Sales,
Highest Grade of Workmanship,
Popular Prices.

Send for Catalogue, and secure
territory for these Popular Organs.

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territory for these Popular Organs.

STRAUCH BROTHERS,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Grand, Square and Upright Pianoforte Actions,

116 GANSEVOORT STREET,

Cor. West Street,

NEW YORK.

WM. SCHAEFFER,

—MANUFACTURER OF—

Square & Upright Pianofortes

524 & 526 West 43d Street, New York.

These Pianos were AWARDED A PRIZE at the PARIS INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, 1889.

C. KURTZMANN

MANUFACTURER

Grand, Square & Uprights,

Nos. 106, 108 & 110 BROADWAY,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

PIANOFORTES

PARLOR ORGANS.
Geo. Woods & Co.'s Upright Pianos.

HIGH GRADE INSTRUMENTS ONLY.

Cambridgeport, Mass.

BOSTON, MASS. CHICAGO, ILL.

54 East Tenth Street, New York.

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ESTABLISHED 1824.

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Church Organs,

237 East Forty-First Street,

NEW YORK.
Builders of Trinity Church Organ, N. Y.—the largest
in America—and nearly all the Grand Organs in the
country; keep constantly on hand Church and Parlor
Pipe Organs of all sizes, and with every modern im-
provement attached.

ESTABLISHED 1877.

THE NATIONAL

Musical Instrument Manufacturing Co.

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Are the cheapest first-class **PIANOS** in
the Market. Call and get prices, or send for
Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.

ALBRECHT & CO.

WAREHOUSES:

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Delight Everybody,

And are deservedly popular. Music Dealers through-
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Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Manufactured
by the

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Ithaca, New York.

GEO. H. RYDER,

MANUFACTURER OF

Church & Choral Organs.

Factory, 2058 Washington Street,

BOSTON, MASS.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,



PIANOS & ORGANS, the BEST MADE. Cel-
ebrated for Fine Tone, Superior Workman-
ship and Great Durability. Warranted SIX
years. Prices lower than other first-class
makers for Cash or Installments. AGENTS
WANTED. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
ORGANS \$30 upwards; PIANOS \$125 upwards.
Little used, good as new. HORACE WATERS
& CO., Manufacturers & Dealers, 526 Broadway,
cor. 12th St., New York. P. O. Box, 3530.
N.B. All genuine WATERS Instruments now
bear the full name—Horace Waters & Co.

Pipe-Organ Trade.

IT is often interesting to think of and examine the schemes and defects of old organs. The short G manual English organs must have been very confusing to the performer, while others with no C sharp, &c., must have been equally annoying. Incompleteness, in every respect, was the characteristic of instruments of a century or two ago, even down to the arbitrary divisions of the stops, sometimes on tenor F and sometimes on tenor C. In St. John's Church, Mobile, Ala., is an organ one hundred years old. It was originally purchased by Bishop Portier from a Catholic Church in Germany, nearly fifty years ago, brought over and placed in the cathedral. Twenty years ago it was purchased by the vestry of St. John's Church, where it now stands. The peculiarity of this instrument is in its having no swell shades, yet the lower bank of keys is the swell and the upper bank the great organ. It has sixteen stops. A swell without swell shades is certainly a novelty. This is, however, only another of the peculiar characteristics with which organs were built in times past. Other instruments had no pedal to choir, some no pedal to swell, some lacked certain manual couplers, &c., &c. All such imperfections—to the performer very exasperating—are now no longer tolerated, but every modern organ is made complete with modern contrivances and general compass of the manuals and pedal key-board. Most organs before 1830 or 1835 were G G organs, with generally only an octave and a half of pedals. Such instruments, built by the earlier organ-builders—John Geibe, 1750, and Thomas Hall, 1800, both of New York City—are rarely to be met with now. Henry Erben began business as an organ-builder about 1824, and George Jardine four or five years later. Since this time, organists are aware how great improvements have been effected in the instrument *par excellence*. These improvements have been so marked that the style of playing has been much changed, as well as the character of the compositions written for the instrument.

—Mr. Erben's new factory, on Forty-first street, is little by little being put in order, and will be very well adapted to carrying on his large business. He is at present getting out new books and circulars, with his new address printed on them, purposely to send to his numerous customers. The name of the firm will be Henry Erben & Son. Mr. Erben is now negotiating to erect a new organ in a church which cannot yet be mentioned.

—The new instruments in Mr. Wilson's factory are now being pushed rapidly toward completion. One is a parlor organ without any reed stop.

—It is not likely that the factory of Marshall Bros., organ-builders, Milwaukee, which was, not very long ago, burned down, will be rebuilt. O. Marshall, one of the firm, now travels around most of his time, and finds business very good, having all that he can attend to in the line of tuning and repairing church organs.

—Wood & Simmons, Detroit, Mich., build their instruments substantially, more for years of wear and tear than for merely a flashy appearance and a brilliancy of tone which does not last. To test them is to find out that they insure the builders' reputation.

—Germans in all cities have a strong love for German organ-builders. Anything which comes from the hands of one of the sons of the great Fatherland is esteemed at its just worth. Among the organ-builders in Baltimore the Pomplitz Church Organ Company is both well known and liked. This firm has a number of all-sized organs scattered throughout the country, most of which do not fail to give satisfaction to those who play upon and listen to them.

—Another German firm of organ-builders that has attained to considerable popularity is Felix Barkhoff & Sons, Philadelphia, whose organs are always powerful, the reed stops being particularly strong and pungent.

—Western builders generally receive orders for instruments of only medium size, say of eight stops in the great manual, including trumpet, and five or six stops in the swell manual, including oboe, with a tremulant; besides, of course, the usual bourdon on the

pedal organ and the usual number of mechanical registers. Even New York organ-builders receive numerous orders for such instruments, generally for country churches, who are limited to space as well as in the necessary cash. It is, therefore, considered quite safe to erect organs of such a size for stock, which are often sold before or very soon after they have been completed. These instruments are alike admirable for parlor use. One by Odell Bros. is in the new and elegant Hopkins mansion, San Francisco.

—Hook & Hastings' small chamber organs are among the best manufactured, both with regard to quality of tone and beauty of case-design. In the voicing of reeds for organs that are to be placed in small rooms this firm cannot be excelled. The combination pipe and reed organ, although a novelty and useful in its way, can never take the place of the pure pipe-instrument. The aggregate of trade done by all the organ-builders in parlor and chamber organs is, no doubt, very large, when it is imagined how many small churches, Masonic halls and parlors are annually decorated with them. As wealth and musical taste increases so must the number of these delightful and pleasure-giving instruments.

—Landry & Co., St. John, N. B., build a number of such medium-sized instruments every year, which are generally of very excellent style and workmanship. Mr. Landry put up in St. John the large English organ in the cathedral, which was shipped from the extensive factory of Connacher Bros., Huddersfield, England.

—Geo. Jardine & Son have recently built an organ for St. Charles Borromeo, Brooklyn. It has two manuals of fifty-eight notes each and a pedal of twenty-seven notes. The great manual contains the following registers: Grand open diapason and monte, 8 ft.; stopped diapason (divided), 8 ft.; dulciana, 8 ft.; flute, 4 ft.; principal, 4 ft.; twelfth, fifteenth and trumpet. The swell manual contains an open diapason, 8 ft.; clariana, 8 ft.; clarinet flute, 8 ft.; stopped diapason, 8 ft.; violin, 4 ft., and oboe, 8 ft., besides a tremulant and set of silver bells. The pedal key-board has only one register, a sub-bass double-stop diapason, 16 ft., of very large scale. The couplers are great to pedal, swell to pedal, swell to great on and swell to great off. There are two combination pedals and bellows signal. The case is of walnut, with decorated front pipes and reversed key-desk. It is very rarely that this firm is not more than busy, having so large a custom throughout the country. This firm has also lately built an excellent instrument for the Church of the Transfiguration, Brooklyn. It has two manuals and pedals. The great organ has double open diapason, 16 ft.; open diapason, 8 ft.; gamba, 8 ft.; melody diapason, 8 ft.; principal, 4 ft.; twelfth, fifteenth and flute harmonique, 4 ft. The swell manual will have clariana, 8 ft.; open diapason, 8 ft.; stopped diapason, 8 ft.; violin, 4 ft.; flageolet, 2 ft., and trumpet and bassoon, 8 ft., besides thirty bells. The pedal key-board will comprise two stops, grand bourdon double stopped diapason, 16 ft., and grand open diapason, 16 ft. Also great to pedal, swell to pedal, great to swell on, great to swell off. There are two combination pedals, great forte and great piano, beside bellows signal and tremolo. Altogether, the instrument is a very satisfactory one, which cannot fail to please the performer as well as the listeners.

—Mr. Schnelke, one of the organ-builders in Milwaukee, reports that trade this winter has been quite flourishing with him, having built in a few months several good-sized instruments, among which are two for Milwaukee, and one for the German Lutheran Trinity Church, of the same city. The case of this last is made in the gothic style, 30 feet high and 20 feet wide, having two manuals, compass from C C to A, and a pedal of twenty-five keys. The great manual has thirteen stops, including double open diapason and trumpet, the swell manual eleven registers, including an oboe, bassoon and clarinet, besides six registers on the pedal—three of 16 ft., two of 8 ft., and one of 4 ft., including trombone, 16 ft. It has four mechanical stops and four composition pedals. Such a firm does honor to Milwaukee.

—Geo. H. Ryder, Boston, has sufficient encouragement in his business to make him happy. One of his late instruments was that in Horticultural Hall, for the

Metropolitan Church of Boston. He is also making two double-manual organs, one for St. Anne's Church, in Gloucester, Mass., and the other for the Roman Catholic Church in Bristol, Conn.

—Steer & Turner, Springfield, Mass., are doing an exceedingly satisfactory business, having no idle hands in their factory, and turning out good solid work. Each organ of theirs is a standing advertisement.

—Samuel Pierce, Reading, Mass., has received during the past month, among other orders, one for the pipes for a large cathedral organ, and others for twelve reed stops, to be voiced on pressures varying from eight to twelve inches. One of these, to be voiced on eleven inches, is for an instrument to be used on one of the islands of the St. Lawrence during the coming summer, and although voiced on such heavy pressure, the tone will be smooth, round, and agreeable to the ear.

NOTES AND ACTIONS.

....A. C. Chase, of Syracuse, was in New York on Thursday.

....D. H. Baldwin, of Cincinnati, was in New York on Thursday.

....Mr. Denton, of Denton & Cottier, Buffalo, was in this city this week.

....R. Dorman, of Nashville, Tenn., was here during the latter part of the week.

....The Haines piano is used by the Salsbury's Troubadours at all performances.

....Mr. Kuhn, of Newark, N. J., paid a flying visit to New York on Wednesday.

....George Steck & Co. have lately secured the agency for this city of the Palace organs.

....John A. Morrill and G. A. Barlow, of Trenton, N. J., were in New York on Wednesday.

....F. Puehringer, musical instrument dealer, of Tiffin, O., is advertising to close out his business.

....Benjamin Hallett, of the firm of Hallett, Davis & Co., of Boston, was in New York on Monday.

....M. Steinert, of New Haven and Providence, visited New York on Tuesday in quest of pianos.

....The trustees of the business of Hallett, Davis & Co., of Boston, advertise to sell the stock and machinery of the firm at auction.

....W. W. Kimball, of Chicago, started from this city for that on Saturday last. He has not purchased the stock of Hallett, Davis & Co., reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

....The Haines Bros.' building is becoming a popular place for amusements. Miss M. S. Thompson and Miss G. L. Stebbins give Thursday morning readings there during the current month.

....W. W. Kimball, of Chicago, having, as was announced in THE COURIER of last week, started an organ factory in that city, it would be well for makers of organ materials to send him price-lists.

....Mark F. Jones, San Francisco, dealer in the Hazleton & J. P. Hale pianos, was in the city this week. He says that owing to the labor troubles in California business has been dull there for the last two months.

....A Weber "baby grand" 2½ feet shorter than the regular concert grand and 5 inches shorter than an ordinary square piano, will be used at the concert at Booth's Theatre to-morrow (Sunday) evening. Alfred H. Pease will be the performer.

....C. F. Howes, traveling agent of Chickering & Sons, stopped in New York on Monday last on his way back to Boston, from an extended trip through the West and Northwest. Mr. Howes says that he never saw anything like the present activity of business in the West. He sold more pianos than he ever sold on a trip before.

....A delegation of merchants from New York, Boston and other places, representing importers of musical instruments, had a conference with Assistant Secretary French of the Treasury Department on February 25. The question discussed was whether pieces of musical instruments in detail, such as violin bridges, guitar and violin strings, violin screws, &c., were to be classed as musical instruments and subjected to a like duty, or as material simply upon which a higher rate of duty is imposed. The question was referred to the Attorney-General.

....Richard W. Cross, of the firm of Pelton & Pomeroy, Chicago, was in this city during the early part of the week. Mr. Cross is well known as one of the most pushing men and successful salesmen in the piano business in the West. He made himself acquainted with the art of piano-making by working for some time in the factory of Chickering & Sons, at Boston. Then he returned to Chicago, where he had previously been in business, and became connected with Reed & Sons. Two years ago he entered the employ of Pelton & Pomeroy, and on the 1st of January last he became a member of the firm.

PALACE ORGANS.

The Best in the World!!

READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., October 23, 1879.

J. B. WOODFORD, Esq., Secretary Loring & Blake Organ Company—

DEAR SIR:

The Organ which you have built for my house at Peekskill was a great surprise and gratification. I perceive now that I had not kept pace with the improvements in Cabinet Organs. The quality of the various stops in this instrument is exceedingly sweet, with timbre wholly different from the old reed organs, and approaching the quality of a fine pipe organ.

The case is a work of art, and even if it had no interior, as a mere piece of furniture, its combination of colors, of woods, and its delicate and artist-like carving would make it the pride of any parlor, as it certainly is of mine. Convey to the workmen who have so skillfully carried out your designs my recognition and my thanks. Accept also for yourself and the other officers of your corporation my very high appreciation of your ability as organ builders.

Very truly yours,

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The Organ which drew forth the above flattering testimonial, although encased in one of the most elegant specimens of Cabinet work that was ever produced, was fitted up with an action from our regular stock, and was, so far as its interior was concerned, no different in construction from the organs that we ship every day. The Palace Organs are awarded the preference by connoisseurs, as they furnish the highest obtainable standard in the art of reed voicing, and they are preferred by the trade because they are sold at a lower price than any other strictly first-class Organ in the market.

The Loring & Blake Organ Company,
WORCESTER, Mass., and TOLEDO, Ohio.

J. P. HALE

Is making 100,000 of those splendid **NEW SCALE UPRIGHT and SQUARE PIANOS** for the Trade, at HALF-PRICE. They are the only HALF-PRICE PIANOS made that have stood different climates successfully for the past twenty years.

Call and see them at **THIRTY-FIFTH STREET and TENTH AVE., New York.**

The Marvelous Orguinette.

THE MUSICAL WONDER OF THE AGE!

Guaranteed to give more satisfaction for the money than any other Musical Instrument ever manufactured.

The Orguinette is destined to be found in every household in the civilized world.—*N. Y. Trade Journal.*



Any one can perform on it without musical knowledge, producing the most soul-inspiring music, besides being able to perform all the latest and most popular airs. Sacred music, Operatic airs, Hornpipes, Reels, Waltzes, Polkas. It is perfect in execution, surpassing the most finished and highly educated performer. Excellent in Tone, Simple in principle, Durable in every part, it is unlimited in its variety of tunes. It is a marvel of cheapness and the KING of musical instruments.

CABINET ORGUINETTE.

Our Latest Departure.

A CHILD CAN PERFORM ON IT.

Send for Catalogue.

THE MECHANICAL ORGUINETTE CO.,

No. 11 East Fourteenth Street, New York.

WESSELL, NICKEL & GROSS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

—Grand, Square and Upright—

PIANOFORTE ACTIONS,

Nos. 457, 459 and 461 West 45th St., cor. Tenth Ave., New York.

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Magnificent New Styles for 1880.

SPECIAL CIRCULAR TO DEALERS.—The Unparalleled Increase in the Sales of the New England Organs during the past twelve-month throughout the United States and in foreign Countries demonstrates the justice of the

Many High and Golden Awards and Thousands of Voluntary Testimonials they have won, after the most Critical Trials, in Competition with the most ambitious rivals.

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GABLER GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

ESTABLISHED 1854.
All my Pianos have my patent Agraffe Bell Metal Bar arrangement, patented July, 1872, and Nov., 1875, and my Uprights have my patent metallic action frame, cast in one piece (patented May, 1877, and March, 1878), which has caused them to be pronounced by competent judges,

THE BEST PIANOS MANUFACTURED.

Factory and Warerooms, 220, 222 & 224 East 22d Street, New York.

The McTammany Organette.

The Greatest Musical Invention of any Age.

SIZE OF
Organette No. 1:
15 inches long.
12 " wide.
8 " high.



WEIGHT OF
Organette No. 1:
17 lbs.

It is the most self-acting instrument made, possessing TWELVE points of excellence over all other instruments of its class. It is twice the size and THREE times the weight of any other Organette made. Its reeds are double size. Its bellows has three times the capacity, consequently it has more than double the power of any other Organette. The air does not pass through, under or over the paper in getting into the bellows; no wheezing noises are heard from the instrument, neither are the tones begun or ended flat, as is the case where the paper acts as a valve. The instrument has a valve with two springs, as in the ordinary Cabinet Organ. The valves are opened by a reel; consequently the pressure does not come on the paper. The action is simple and cannot be affected by the atmosphere, and will outlast an ordinary Cabinet Organ. It is not necessary to turn fast to play quick music. This instrument is not a toy; it requires no skill in the performer, and any child old enough to use hands intelligently can play it. The range of music is absolutely unlimited, from the gravest psalmody to the most inspiring compositions.

PRICES. No. 1. BLACK WALNUT CASE, 14 REEDS, including six pieces of music..... \$10
No. 2. Same as above, with additional reel attachment for holding music..... 14

Sent to any address, securely packed, upon receipt of marked price. Additional pieces of music can be furnished at any time at a cost of from 20 to 50 cents each. Send for a complete Catalogue of Music. Address

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Also Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Violin Strings and Musical Merchandise of every description.
55 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK CITY.

ALFRED DOLGE,



VIENNA, 1873.



PHILADELPHIA, 1876.



PARIS, 1878.

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GUILD, CHURCH & CO. Grand, Square and Upright PIANOFORTES.



GUILD, CHURCH & CO.,
Manufacturers, Boston, Mass.

Guild Pianos "are famous for great nicety and durability of workmanship, and fine tone qualities."—*Journal*.

Guild Pianos "we recommend as being in every respect reliable and satisfactory."—*Oliver Ditson & Co.*

Guild Pianos "are the perfection of musical mechanism."—*Providence Journal*.

Guild Pianos require LESS tuning than any other Pianos.

Prices extremely Low. Send for Catalogue.

Warerooms & Factory, 682 Washington St., Boston, U.S.A.
Also Boston Warerooms for the Celebrated Palace Organs.

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

HOOK & HASTINGS, 1131 Tremont St., Boston, Organ Builders.

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Musical & Sewing Machine Courier.

—A WEEKLY PAPER—

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF

The Piano, Organ & Sewing Machine Trades.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1880.

This journal, as its name purports, will represent intelligently and from an independent standpoint the great manufacturing interests of the piano, organ, and sewing-machine trades. It has no partisan aims to subserve, and it will give the news and all fresh and interesting information that may be of value in its line. It will broadly cover the interests of both manufacturers and dealers, and with its frequent issue must serve as the best and most important medium for advertisers.

Any information our readers may wish to obtain shall be cheerfully given, and prompt replies will be made to all inquiries addressed to us on any subjects of interest to the trade.

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74 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

WILLIAM E. NICKERSON - - - - - EDITOR.

THE Pianoforte Manufacturers' Society has at last ordered a lock-out; not, however, without giving the workmen the benefit of due notice. The workmen, strange to say, apparently give themselves no concern on the subject, and profess to believe that the lock-out will not be attempted. But they will find themselves sadly mistaken when the time of probation allowed them has expired, for if ever the manufacturers were sincere and earnest in a resolve they are so in this. Some of them even express regret that any time at all was allowed the strikers for reflection. The sooner the workmen wake up to the fact that there is serious trouble ahead of them the better it will be for them in the end.

THE suit against the Emerson Piano Company, of Boston, which takes up a good deal of our space this week, will, no doubt, arouse much interest in the trade, not only because of its peculiar nature, but also because Governor Long, of Massachusetts, is numbered among the defendants, and General Benjamin F. Butler is the attorney for the plaintiff. Regarding the merits of Mrs. Emerson's case, we, of course, know nothing, and have to deal with it simply as a matter of news. In justice both to herself and to the Emerson Piano Company, popular judgment should be suspended until the case has been decided by the courts.

IN a paragraph published in another column we summarize the sayings and doings of the striking piano workmen. While it is not what they say so much as what they do that is of importance, it may not be altogether a waste of time to point out, in passing, the absurdity of some of their claims. It is not perfectly clear, for example, how in the approaching lock-out, as compared with the last, the strikers will be aided in getting through the struggle by the fact that they number 4,000 now against 2,500 then. From any but a striker's standpoint an increase of the number of persons to be supported by the union fund is apt to be regarded, we opine, rather as an element of weakness than of strength, especially when it is considered that the fund in question is disproportionately small, and the chances of outside aid are very slim. In a struggle where the main difficulty to be encountered is want of bread, the fewer the mouths to feed the better the chances of success. The assertion that there was no union in existence among the strikers at the time of the lock-out in 1864 is unadulterated mendacity.

As to the inability of some small manufacturers to hold out for any length of time, suppose, for the sake of argument, we admit it. For every one such there

are at least 200 men among the strikers who cannot stand the loss of a week's wages without coming, themselves and their families, face to face with actual want. Will this fact deter the union from forcing a lock-out on the men? It is asserted, too, by the men that, in the event of a lock-out, they will unite in some small factory whose owner is not in sympathy with the Piano Manufacturers' Society, and there make pianos enough to support the strike. It probably has not even occurred to these idle boasters to consider where the materials for such a manufacturing establishment are to be obtained. The principal stock of seasoned lumber and other requisites of piano manufacture is in the hands of the large manufacturers, and even were this not the case, such requisites could be obtained in quantities necessary for manufacturing on a large scale only by the control of large capital, which the strikers have not, and can't get.

WHATEVER may be the influence on the trade at large of the credit system of selling sewing-machines, it is evident from the interview with President Clark, elsewhere published, that the system is a satisfactory one to the Singer Company. We have reason to believe, however, that it is not equally satisfactory to some other companies, and probably if a vote of all the companies were taken on the question, a majority would be found to favor its abolition. A great deal has been said about the iniquitous effects of the system on poor purchasers, and doubtless exceptional abuses have occurred and given a slight foundation for these complaints, but it is safe to say that the companies have suffered a great deal more from the system than the purchasing public. Even Mr. Clark admits, we believe, that this method of doing business is attended with a considerable annual loss, and it has been said, not unadvisedly, that one company was compelled to put a quarter of a million dollars to profit and loss as the result of a few years' credit business in a single State.

THE STRIKE AT STEINWAYS.

THERE is nothing new regarding the strike at Steinway & Sons. The men remain out and are said to have received the information of the intended lock-out with expressions of incredulity. The firm has taken on enough new hands to keep the machinery part of its New York factory running. The Astoria factory, however, is in full operation, only about thirty hands all told having struck there. The firm has recently published a communication, addressed to its striking men, for the purpose of rectifying the gross misrepresentations made by the latter concerning the wages paid to the varnishers, and has given therein a revised list of the wages paid to the seventy-two men in the varnish department. The following is the list:

	Per Week.		Per Week.
One man.....	\$22.00	Five men, each.....	13.00
".....	18.00	Two men, each.....	12.50
Five men, each.....	17.00	Nineteen men, each.....	12.00
Seven men, each.....	16.00	Ten apprentices and	
Eighteen men, each.....	15.00	"hands," each.....	11.00
Four men, each.....	14.00		

THE PRICE OF PIANOFORTES.

THE stock of pianos on the hands of the New York manufacturers just at this time is very small, and from present indications will soon be smaller. That is, with the lock-out ordered by the manufacturers, production will be stopped. In that case the small supply of pianos on hand would hardly fill the demand of a single week. In one respect the manufacturers would be benefited by this event. While the prices of materials and labor have been steadily advancing since last September, and some of them—as that of iron, for example—since May, the prices of pianos have remained very nearly stationary. There has been in fact only one general increase in the price of pianos since October, and that was not nearly proportioned to the increase in the cost of production. If the production in New York is arrested, even for a short time, a sudden and sharp rise of prices will inevitably follow. New York makes more pianos than all the other cities of the Union put together, and therefore the stoppage of production here would immediately, considering the lack of stock on hand, cut off more than half the supply. It requires no great foresight to see the effect of such

a reduction. The manufacturers of Boston and Baltimore could not begin to supply the demand, even though they considerably increased their present rate of production, which it is doubtful if they could do. Every one can picture the benefit that would accrue to the manufacturers from a considerable advance in prices, although it is true that a rise of prices secured by stoppage of production would be accompanied by counteracting circumstances, such as loss of time, interest, &c., which would tend to reduce profits. It is a nice question, whether, allowing for all these neutralizing circumstances, a margin of profit would not be gained by such a rise as we have supposed; that is, of course, provided the stoppage of production does not last too long. At any rate the manufacturers are sure to suffer less in the end than their workmen.

What the Strikers Say.

THE strikers claim that at the time of the last lock-out in 1864 the workmen were only 2,500 strong, against 4,000 at the present time, and were without the protection of an organized union. They say that at any rate they are now able to hold out much longer, and that other trades-unions will delay any strikes contemplated in order to be able to assist them with money. An understanding of that nature exists to some extent among the unions. The strikers assert also that several of the smaller firms of piano manufacturers, employing from twenty to a hundred men, will not be able to suspend work for a fortnight without stopping altogether. They have obligations, the strikers say, which only the manufacture and speedy sale of pianos will enable them to meet. The men believe that the larger houses will not loan these firms money to sustain them during the lock-out, preferring to see them fail and cease their competition. Many of the strikers, however, deplore the action of their comrades, but are compelled, as members of the union, to join with them. They would much prefer being quietly at work, earning money. They have now no money coming in, and no definite idea when work will be resumed. One of the means resorted to by the union to raise money is the giving of entertainments. A ball given by it on Saturday evening was very crowded, and said to have netted \$1,000.

No Danger of a Strike in Boston.

IN an interview with a reporter of the Boston Herald on Sunday last, George H. Chickering, of Chickering & Sons, the pianoforte manufacturers, said he had watched the progress of the New York piano-makers with considerable interest, but he had no fear of any trouble in Boston. The men here are thoughtful, clear-headed and intelligent, while those in New York are largely more or less Germans, who are as yet unfamiliar with American institutions, and are too ready to resent grievances which exist mainly in their imagination. The Boston piano-makers have at various times differed from their employers, but a quiet and mutually satisfactory solution of the difficulty has always been reached. This is due to the manhood and self-respect of the men, who are, as a rule, quite as intelligent as their employers, and can appreciate the rights of those who hire them, as well as what is due to themselves. The rate of wages paid in Boston is fully as high as in any other city, and recently some slight advances have been made. Mr. Chickering felt sure that no question could arise between his house and the mechanics in its employ that could not be adjusted very readily.

Theodore Thomas resigned his position in the Cincinnati College of Music last week, after a bitter quarrel with Nichols, who has telegraphed Von Bulow, Rubenstein and Brahms, offering each, in the order named, the directorship. An effort is being made to keep Thomas until a successor to the baton is found. This information comes from one of the professors, who said the quarrel was the result of long-continued dissensions. Thomas was in a rage and said he intended to leave the town.

The following are the emoluments which it is stated the leading members of the Comédie Française will receive as their shares of the profits realized during 1879: M. Got, 70,000fr.; M. Coquelin, Sr., 69,000fr.; M. Delaunay, 68,000fr.; MM. Febvre, Worms and Maubant, 60,000fr. each; Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt, 62,000fr.; Mmes. Madelein Brohan, Favart and Jouassain, 60,000fr. each, and Mdlle. Croizette, 55,000fr.

SEWING MACHINE TRADE.

An Important Case.

ON Friday, February 27, there was argued before Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court for this district, a motion on the part of the Singer Manufacturing Company for a preliminary injunction against the Henry Stewart Manufacturing Company, to restrain the latter from using an infringement of a Singer tension patent. It is claimed by the Singer Company that the Stewart Company, which has its factory in this city, is the principal manufacturer of the imitation Singer machine; that it first made use of the Singer trade-name, and then began to copy every principle of the Singer machine, even going so far as to follow the changes from time to time made in it; that, finally, L. B. Miller, Superintendent of the Singer factory, invented a tension, which was at once patented and adopted by the Singer Company, and this, too, was promptly imitated by the Stewart Company. The essential feature of this tension was a spring lever, for which the Stewart Company substituted a spring and a lever as soon as it was given notice by the Singer Company that the invention was patented. The case is regarded as a test case, hence its importance. It was argued by Mr. Gifford for the Singer Company and by W. H. McDougal for the Stewart Company. Judge Blatchford reserved his decision.

The Wilson Agency.

WILLIAM G. WILSON, the head of the Wilson Sewing-Machine Company, of Chicago, arrived in New York on Tuesday morning, and purposed making about a week's stay. Mr. Wilson's visit is connected with the withdrawal of the Wilson agency in this city from the hands of John Thorne & Co., who have heretofore controlled it, and the establishment of a branch office of the company here in its stead. The office will be moved some time before May 1 from the present stand, No. 829 Broadway, as the lease of that building expires on that day. Several buildings are kept in view for the new office, but no definite selection has yet been made. The new stand, however, will be chosen with an eye to having it quite as eligible as the present one, if not more so.

Mr. Wilson is very proud of his new machine, which he says is equally applicable to household tailoring or manufacturing purposes, and will sew with greater rapidity than anything else in the market, there being no danger of breaking the thread by increasing the speed. He says he has already been forced to have some of the parts of his machine made outside of the factory, and he expects to have to double his productive capacity by next year.

Elias Howe, Jr., in Bronze.

THE General Term of the Court of Common Pleas rendered a decision on Monday, in the case of Salathiel Ellis against the Howe Sewing-Machine Company. The plaintiff, a sculptor, modeled a bronze statue of Elias Howe, Jr., ordered by L. S. Stockwell, treasurer of the company, to be placed in Central Park. The present suit was brought to recover a balance of \$13,000, claimed to be still due on the contract. The statue was to be paid for by contributions from certain citizens who united in recommending the work. Ellis, however, claims that the company promised to make good any deficiency. The plaintiff claimed that only about \$800 was subscribed, and that the company only paid about \$7,700. A judgment in favor of the plaintiff previously rendered by a referee was affirmed by the General Term, Chief Justice Daly writing the opinion.

In regard to this judgment, a reporter of THE COURIER called at the office of the Howe Company and asked Mr. Avery if he would say anything.

"Certainly," replied Mr. Avery. "The fact is, simply, that this old man Ellis, who was not an artist and had never made a statue in his life, got it into his head that he would like to make a statue of Mr. Howe. He had made a few medallions for the company, and

he proposed to Mr. Stockwell, the treasurer, to make a statue to be placed in Central Park, the expense to be defrayed by getting the women of the country to subscribe \$1 each. Mr. Stockwell told him to go ahead, but to do it on his own responsibility. He went ahead and applied to Mr. Stockwell from time to time for loans, which were made to him, on the understanding that he was to return them out of the fund to be collected from the women of the country. When the statue was finished the Park Commissioners pronounced it worthless and refused to allow it to be put up in the Park. Now Mr. Ellis sues for \$13,000 as a balance of \$20,000, his valuation of the statue. But we shall appeal the case and fight it to the bitter end. It seems as if the judges are glad to have an opportunity to decide a case against a sewing-machine company."

Another New Sewing-Machine.

THE following description of the new "Household" sewing-machine made by the Providence Tool Company, of Providence, R. I., has appeared.

It is built on the "Domestic" plan in length, height, and breadth of arm and bed. It has a large cylinder shuttle of such peculiar construction that every possible amount of space is saved for the bobbin, thus making a very large bobbin compared to the size of the shuttle.

The connection from the main shaft to the shuttle and feed-levers are made through an eccentric lever connected with the main shaft by a universal joint, the eccentric lever being held in a swivel. The tension spring rests on a rocking seat, thus producing an automatic pressure on the thread, uniform and reliable.

The feed-lever rests against the stitch-regulator in such a manner that when the feed is acting it is positively firm and solid, and also so constructed that the feed-point is presented to the pressure-foot perfectly parallel at all times.

The machine sets on the stand, hinged in such manner that it can be turned back for cleaning and oiling, and also by a slight turn of the machine it may be freed from the stand.

Leather and rubber washers prevent the bed from touching the table, and by means of an eccentric button the machine is instantly and firmly fastened to the stand.

The treadle is hung in anti-oiling "balance" bearings, and speeded one to five.

The material and workmanship are of the finest quality, and the well-known superiority of all the manufactures of the Providence Tool Company is a guarantee that the "Household" will impress itself on the trade as a sewing-machine of great excellence.

A "Domestic" Circular.

THE following circular to the agents of the Domestic Sewing-Machine Company is self-explanatory:

DOMESTIC BUILDING, NEW YORK, March 2, 1880.

DEAR SIR—Our cabinet factory, on the corner of Seventh avenue and Twenty-ninth street, this city, with its contents, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Our ample stock of lumber, being stored in other premises, was saved.

It is doubtful if our stock of finished wood-work will last until the reorganization of our factory, and, to guard against any interruption of our business, we have arranged with outside parties for a reserve supply, which, of course, will be somewhat different from our standard styles.

The object of this is to ask your indulgence for any little delay that may occur in the filling of your orders during the next few weeks, and to make known the possibility that we may run short of our own work and be compelled to fill orders with the work purchased outside.

This embarrassment will be but temporary, and will result in an ultimate good, as, with new machinery and in a more convenient location, we shall still further improve on our justly celebrated built-up and bent-wood work.

We have already secured new premises, have purchased the necessary machinery, and have only to complete the special tools demanded by the peculiarity of our work in order to re-establish our regular supply.

It should be understood that this fire in no way interferes with the production of our machine, except as to wood-work.

The factories in which all of our machine work is manufactured are located in Newark, N. J., and are in uninterrupted operation. And we will take this opportunity to say that we are now largely increasing the capacity of these works, having recently purchased additional extensive grounds and buildings. With the alterations we are making on the new purchase we hope to be able to quadruple our production and supply our largely increasing demand. That we may more fully accommodate agents and dealers, we have discontinued the canvassing and trial business from our own offices in the large cities, and thus give the machines formerly consumed in that trade to our buying agents.

Very truly yours,

"DOMESTIC" SEWING-MACHINE CO.

The New Singer Machine.

THE new Singer sewing-machine, which has been talked about a good deal of late, but has not yet been put upon the market, is said to be a radical improvement on the very excellent machine now sold by that company. Mr. Clark said in a conversation the other day with a reporter of THE COURIER that the new machine would not be ready for sale for some time yet, possibly for several months, but that when it is placed before the public it will, he believes, make a sensation. The delay in bringing it out, he added, is due mainly to the care taken to thoroughly test each and every one of its parts, so that the reputation of the Singer Company for offering to the public nothing but a perfectly trustworthy machine will be fully maintained.

The Singer Company also expects to confer a lasting benefit on householders and house furnishers, and consequently do a big business with its new carpet-sewing machine, which it pronounces the only practicable machine for the purpose yet produced.

—Representative McCoid, of Iowa, in a recent address before the House Judiciary Committee, gave his views on the proposed constitutional amendment affecting trade-marks. Mr. McCoid held that it did not involve any change in the Constitution, but simply made possible the execution of the unfinished will of its framers. The analogous subjects, patents and copyrights, had been incorporated in the grant of powers to the General Government, and had the subject of trade-marks possessed the same importance at that time that it does to-day, it, too, would have been incorporated. The protection of trade-marks requires a uniform, universal, harmonious system of legislation by the General Government exclusively, for the whole country, and this can only be secured by the proposed amendment to the Constitution. Any other legislation, even if constitutional, will be but partial and liable to beget confusion. The recent decision of the Supreme Court, by which the present trade-mark law was pronounced unconstitutional, was cited in support of the proposition that any law which should be enacted under the commercial clause of the Constitution would be ill-advised and short-sighted legislation. He held that the subject was indivisible by State lines, and could not, by any possibility, be included in the question of interstate commerce; that it was more a part of manufactures than commerce, and could only be permanently reached and determinately settled by a constitutional amendment. The matter was referred to a subcommittee, with instructions to report at any early day to the full committee for its action.

—A new system of keeping the time of the employees of the Scott Foundry, Reading, Pa., has been introduced. Instead of taking it in a book, a circular trap medal, about two inches in diameter, is given to each employee. On one side are the words "Scott Foundry time check;" on the other the letters "R. I. W."—(Reading Iron Works). Each check contains a number, which corresponds to that of one of the employees. These checks are dropped into a box every half day, and greatly facilitate the taking of the time of the foundry hands.

—Senator Hoar strongly advises patentees not to spend their money in trying to get their patents extended. He says that experience shows that no bill for the extension of any seventeen-year patent can pass Congress. The feeling against the extension of patents is very strong. Bills have passed one house or the other, but they are always beaten in the end. He says that if he had a brother who had a patent worth \$50,000 he would not advise him to spend \$1,000 to get it extended.

—A fact probably but little known is that the United States nickel 5-cent piece furnishes a key to metric measures and weights. This coin is two centimetres in diameter, and its weight is five grammes. Five of them placed in a row will give the length of the decimetre, and two of them will weigh a decagramme. As a kilolitre is a cubic metre, the key to the measure of length is also the key to measures of capacity.

1,985,000

H. C. GOODRICH TUCK MARKERS SOLD.

All Leading Sewing Machine Companies use them because there are no Shafts, Wheels, Boxes, Pin Rivets, Fulcrums, Oscillators, Slides, "Hair Springs," nor Squeaking Joints to be Oiled.

ONLY EIGHT PIECES in its **ENTIRE CONSTRUCTION**,

WHILE OTHERS HAVE FIFTEEN OR TWENTY IN COMPLICATED FORM.

The H. C. GOODRICH TUCK MARKER

Is the Lightest Operated Device in Existence.

MANUFACTORY, 40 HOYNE AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

BUY GOODRICH'S TUCK MARKER, and Don't You Forget It!

The New American Sewing Machine.



NEW! IMPROVED!
WITH
SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE
AND
AUTOMATIC BOBBIN WINDER.

IT IS THE
Most Economical Machine.
Most Durable Machine.
Most Simple Machine.

**NO TROUBLE TO THREAD IT.
NOT TIRESOME TO OPERATE.**

We also manufacture a first-class Hand-Machine suitable for Foreign Markets.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Agents wanted in all parts of the United States, and at Foreign Ports where we are not already represented.

AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE CO.,

1318 Chestnut St.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

The National Button-Hole Machine Co.

ANNOUNCE THE COMPLETION OF THEIR NEW

HALLENBECK FAMILY BUTTON-HOLE ATTACHMENT,

A Mechanical Marvel.

ENTIRELY AUTOMATIC.

INSTANTLY ATTACHABLE.

PERFECTLY ADJUSTABLE FOR ALL FABRICS.

Simple and Durable, and the Cheapest in the World.

Correspondence with the Trade solicited.

WM. M. HOUSE, General Agent,

165 Church Street, N. Y.

The National Button-Hole and Eyelet Working Machines are Unquestionably the Best for Manufacturers' Use.

Simple,
Silent.

**DOUBLE FEED, SELF-THREADING,
AUTOMATIC TENSION.**

Large,
Handsome.

CROWN SEWING MACHINES

— ALSO —

Avery and Singer Sewing Machines.

Light-Running.

Agents Wanted.

CHROMOS and FRAMES. Prices Reduced. Full Circulars to the Trade.

GEORGE P. BENT, 81 Jackson Street, Chicago, Ill.

LIGHTNING SEWER.

THE NEW

Wilson Oscillating Shuttle Sewing Machine

Is wonderful in its conception, and unequalled in its capacity for doing a large range of sewing in textile fabrics and in leather. Its motions are continuous, admitting of an extraordinary rate of speed, either by steam or foot power. Every motion of the treadle makes six stitches, thus producing about one-third more work in a day than other Sewing Machines. It has no stop motions, and tightens the stitch with the needle out of the fabric. It uses the well-known Wilson Compound Feed on both sides of the needle. It has two-thirds less parts than any other first-class Sewing Machine. Its arm is fully eight and one-half inches long, and five and one-half inches high, and the whole Machine is very compactly and scientifically constructed. In its proportions, elegance of design, and general appearance it is unsurpassed. Its simple, powerful and perfect mechanism places it as far in advance of all other Sewing Machines as the telephone is superior to the tin speaking tube. The WILSON MENDING ATTACHMENT, for repairing all kinds of textile fabric without patching, furnished free with all WILSON SEWING MACHINES, together with a Tucker, Ruffler, Corder, Set of Hemmers, Binder, &c. Prices furnished, with freight charges prepaid, and machines furnished on trial to responsible parties, to be used with steam-power, in places where we have no agents. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List, No. 230.

AGENTS WANTED.

Address WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.,

CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

Favors the Credit System.

AS there appears to exist a strong desire on the part of some members of the trade to do away with the credit system of selling machines, a reporter of THE COURIER called early in the week on Edward Clarke, President of the Singer Manufacturing Company, and asked for his views on the subject.

Mr. Clarke said: "The Singer Company has sold sewing-machines on credit to a very large extent, and to many persons who could not possibly have bought them if they had been compelled to pay cash. In order to follow out that system a very large capital is required, and machines must be sold for a higher price than they could be bought for for cash. This is the case with regard to every kind of merchandise, but especially it applies to sewing-machines. I should say, that to any company having an abundance of means to invest and good management, this credit system of selling sewing-machines may operate well enough or satisfactorily, but that if sufficient capital and good management are either of them wanting, the credit system will result disastrously."

"What proportion of the sewing-machine business is done for credit?"

"I cannot tell now, but I should think three-fourths of it."

"What is the average length of credits?"

"It is difficult to determine, but I should say at least six months."

"What proportion of cash is generally paid down at the start?"

"From one-tenth to one-fifth of the price of the machine. But, of course, these bargains vary greatly and are made to accommodate very poor people. In many instances it is a very great accommodation to poor persons to buy a machine on this system, although at a higher price than the machine is sold for cash, because it must be remembered that if it were not for the credit system they would not be able to get machines at all. Another thing fair to note, too, is that the increased price charged these poor people is only a moderate compensation necessary for the trouble taken to accommodate them. And it is true, too, that the great sewing-machine companies, instead of being harsh and exacting in their dealings with these poor people, are habitually very lenient with them. In almost every case where complaint of hardship is made, it grows out of an attempt on the part of the purchaser to cheat the seller out of the price of the machine, or at least of the greatest part of it. The present credit system, I should think, began some six or seven years ago. It grew out of the competition between the various manufacturers. I think the agents of the Wheeler & Wilson Company commenced it first in the practice of leasing machines. It was then very soon adopted by the agents of the other companies."

"Have you seen any reason to regret the establishment of the credit system?"

"I think some persons in the trade have had reason to regret it, but that has resulted from a too great desire of some parties to dispose of their machines. One advantage we have had in that respect with the Singer machine is, that it is well understood, certain in its operation, and persons using it readily get employment, and thus are able to pay for the machine. In connection with this subject, I would say that the system of receiving old machines in exchange for new ones was adopted by the Singer Company at a very early period in the trade, when the price was high, and the result was profitable. It has been continued more or less ever since, with either less profit or positive loss."

New Patents.

NOTE.—Copies of specifications of patents will be supplied from this office for twenty-five cents per copy.

No. 224,788. Sewing-Machine Caster.—Charles H. Morledge and Leopold Bennett, Allegheny, Pa.

No. 224,930. Harness Pipe-Loop Attachment for Wax-Thread Sewing-Machines.—David M. Lewis, Memphis, Tenn.

No. 224,963. Machine for Sewing covered Nuts.—Henry Smith, New Haven, Conn.

—Mr. Peoples, of Valdosta, Ga., was still in New York on Wednesday last. He expected to start for the South on Thursday or Friday.

A "Domestic" Factory Burned.

About ten o'clock on Tuesday morning last the wood-work factory of the Domestic Sewing-Machine Co., situated at Nos. 328 and 330 Seventh avenue, and comprising also the fourth and fifth floors of the building adjoining on the north and extending to the corner of Twenty-ninth street, took fire from an accident in the boiler-room of Farnham & Comstock's planing mill in the corner building, and was totally destroyed within two hours. The building comprising Nos. 328 and 330 was of brick, four stories high, and had a front of 50 feet on the avenue with a depth of 100 feet. The corner building, 75 feet front by 100 feet deep, was also of brick, and was five stories high. The Domestic Company, as was said just now, occupied the fourth and fifth floors of this building. The lower floors were occupied by Farnham & Comstock's planing mill, which also supplied the steam power to the Domestic factory.

The Domestic factory furnished employment to about one hundred hands, and was under the superintendence of E. F. French. In it were made the cases, tables and other wood-work required for the machines. A large supply of seasoned lumber, but only a small part of the company's whole stock, was also kept in the factory, and was, of course, destroyed with it. Fortunately the company has been in the habit of storing its finished cases and woodwork elsewhere, so that only that part of its stock not yet moved from the factory was destroyed.

The boiler-room of Farnham & Comstock's planing mill, where the fire broke out, was, of course, in the cellar. Accounts of the origin are conflicting. According to one, the fireman was filling the furnace with shavings, when a back draft blew a sheet of flame out of the furnace door and ignited the shavings in the room. The account of the engineer, R. C. Bolls, is as follows: "I had gone to the sidewalk to superintend the removal of coal, when the fireman ran out and told me that the engine-room was on fire. When I went in there I found that one of the journals of the engine had become heated. This set fire, I suppose, to the fine dry dust on the top of the boiler. I put the fire out and again returned to the sidewalk. A few minutes afterward the fireman again informed me that a fire had broken out in the flywheel in the engine-room. When I reached there I found that the wood-work was in a blaze. I tried to put it out by using the hose and throwing pails of water on it, but I did not succeed. I then ran outside and gave the alarm. It might have been a spark from the furnace which ignited the dust."

All of the workmen in the two buildings, 150 to 200, escaped unhurt except one, Carlos E. De Garcia, who, having left some money in his coat pocket, ventured to return for it, and when he had got midway to the second floor was overcome by the flames on the stairs and rescued by one of the firemen, not, however, until he had been severely burned on the face and body. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The same night his life was despaired of.

The buildings were owned by the widow of M. L. Warton, of Orange, N. J., and were valued at \$60,000; insurance, \$25,000. The total loss by the fire is estimated at from \$175,000 to \$200,000.

The Domestic Company puts its loss at \$20,000, fully covered by insurance, distributed as follows:

NEW YORK COMPANIES.

Bowery.....	\$523.82	Lafayette.....	\$500.00
Globe.....	500.00	Merchants.....	1,023.82
Hamilton.....	1,000.00	People's.....	1,047.64
Hope.....	500.00	Relief.....	666.66
Imp's and Traders'.....	1,000.00	Security.....	1,333.33

OTHER COMPANIES.

Buffalo, Buffalo.....	\$1,666	Hartford, Hartford.....	666
Aetna, Hartford.....	2,095	Long Island, Brooklyn.....	\$500
Equitable, Providence.....	1,023	Manufacturers', Boston.....	666
Fairfield Co., Norwalk.....	523	Merchants', Providence.....	523
Firemen's, Newark.....	1,023	Montauk, Brooklyn.....	500
Franklin, Boston.....	666	Phoenix, Hartford.....	666
Hamburg, Madgeburg, Germany.....	523	Susquehanna, Harrisburg.....	523

The company says that the fire will put it to only temporary inconvenience, and that within thirty days it will have another wood-work factory in full operation. Arrangements to this end were in fact made the day after the fire.

Table of Exports.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE COURIER.]

EXPORTATION of sewing-machines from the port of New York for the week ended March 3, 1880:

Exported to.	No. of Cases.	Value.
Argentine Republic.....	31	\$625
Brazil.....	50	839
Bremen.....	5	130
British West Indies.....	5	120
Cuba.....	26	454
Hayti.....	3	169
Hull.....	107	1,637
Liverpool.....	180	3,068
London.....	62	1,530
Venezuela.....	3	98
Totals.....	472	\$8,670

—The Board of Directors of the Willcox & Gibbs Company held its regular monthly meeting at the company's New York office on Tuesday last. Nothing of public interest was done. The company wishes the public to understand that it is not behind its orders, although business is good with it.

NEEDLE POINTS.

....M. A. Peck, of New Orleans, La., is now agent there for the Eldridge.

....N. D. Stoops, agent for the Howe in Philadelphia, was in New York last week.

....Charles C. Emmons, the Howe agent in Pittsburg, Pa., visited New York last week.

....The freight on a sewing-machine from New York to Melbourne, Australia, is only \$1.75.

....A machine, recently perfected in Westphalia, stamps and bores 100,000 needles in ten hours.

....A. B. Howard, the St. Louis agent of the Wheeler & Wilson Company, was in town on Tuesday.

....J. Moffat, of Moffat & MacWhinny, Pittsburg, agents of the "New Home," was in this city on last Tuesday.

....The Domestic Sewing-Machine Company contemplates purchasing a tract of black-walnut timber in West Virginia.

....A concern called the Consolidated Machine Company has recently opened an office in Broadway, near Fourth street.

....The Indiana Manufacturing Company of Peru, Ind., has devised some new styles of wood-work for sewing-machines.

....Charles O. French has sued the Wilson Sewing-Machine Company for \$100,000 damages for an alleged infringement of the "Hicks" patent.

....J. P. Hall, formerly a Singer agent, has been made the agent for the Avery for Philadelphia and the surrounding district of Pennsylvania.

....In the United States Court for the Northern District of Illinois, William Goldie recently obtained a judgment for \$3,900 against the Singer Company.

....The Howe Machine Company recently sold fifty of its new "D" manufacturing machines to Clement & Sayer, clothing manufacturers, of Chicago.

....E. Strain, sewing-machine needle-maker, has transferred his office from the Studio, Tremont street, Boston, to his factory, 124 Merrimack street.

....The Howard Needle Company, of Brockton, made 7,200,000 needles last year, only a few thousand less than its total production for the two preceding years.

....The White Sewing-Machine Company, of Cleveland, has purchased 30 feet more ground adjoining its present large factory, for the purpose of building an addition.

....Spence & Co., of San Francisco, are said to control the attachment business of Australia through their agents, Malcolm Bros., of Melbourne, and the American Novelty Company, of Sydney.

....The canvassing method of selling machines has met with so little favor in Australia that only one dealer has adopted it. That one operates in Sydney and sells a German imitation of the Singer.

....Jordan, Marsh & Co. have recently revived the Warren Thread Company, of Ashland, Mass. The capital of the company is \$25,000, paid up, and its superintendent is Alfred D. Warren, of the old company.

....Mack Bros., general agents for the Domestic and New Home sewing-machines, at Cleveland, Ohio, say that their sales for last year footed up to 15,000 machines. They expect to sell 20,000 machines during the present year.

....The White Sewing-Machine Company has secured for agents in Australia George P. Harris, Scarfe & Co., of Adelaide; J. F. Wooster & Son, of Sydney; W. H. Masters & Co., of Melbourne; Brooks & Foster, of Brisbane, Queensland, and others.

....There are no manufactories of sewing-machines in Australia, although about fifty different kinds of machines are sold there. United States machines are regarded as the best, being sold for the highest prices and handled by the most responsible men.

....George W. Eddy, of Philadelphia, Pa., with the Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company for twenty-one years, and afterward manager of the Gormley Knitting-Machine Company, is now manager of agencies for the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company.

....The Singer is said to sell most largely in Australia. Stanford & Co., of Melbourne, are its general agents, and they have sub-agents throughout the colonies. The business of the Wheeler & Wilson ranks next. It is carried on by Long & Co., the largest ironmongers in Australia. The Davis machine is handled by Holtman & Co., and is growing in popular favor.

....It is said that there is a cunning scheme on foot with the larger and older companies to buy up as many as possible of the 13,000 sewing-machine patents issued in the United States, and the indefinite number obtained in England, France, and Germany, with a view to securing, under reissues of the same, a monopoly like the old "combination," and forcing out the new companies. In support of this assertion, attention is called to the fact that the dusty sewing-machine models deposited in the Patent Office at Washington have lately been the subject of critical examination on the part of many persons.

THE "GENERAL FAVORITE."

Especially for Manufacturers and all kinds of Heavy Work.

THE "PEOPLE'S FAVORITE."

The Lightest, Quietest, Simplest, Best Machine ever offered for the Foreign Trade.

THE "FAMILY FAVORITE."

Light Running, Simple, Noiseless, Durable, Automatic Spooler.

The Favorites of the World!

THESE Machines have been remodeled and improved until they are most perfect in all respects. Their parts are all of steel or wrought iron forgings; adjustment for wear is provided for; the Shuttle used by either carries 42 yards of No. 50 Cotton; quietness and lightness have been increased; elegant wood-work is applied to all Family Machines. Special attention given to packing compactly and safely for Foreign Shipment. Prices of Machines varying according to Styles and Models.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICE LISTS.

WEED SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONN., U. S. A.

NATIONAL NEEDLE COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF



Standard Sewing Machine Needles

FOR ALL MACHINES.



Highest Award at the Centennial Exhibition.

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PIONEER ATTACHMENT HOUSE OF AMERICA.

The Best Goods. The Lowest Prices.

MANUFACTURER OF

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GOODRICH & BARNUM TUCKERS.

GOODRICH MACHINE NEEDLES.

General Western Agent for Johnston Rufflers.

"D. B. WESSON" SEWING MACHINE.

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Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas,
Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado.

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JOHN CLARK, JR., & Co.'s BEST SIX-CORD

New Extra Quality, for

MACHINE AND HAND SEWING.

Prize Medals Granted for Excellence in Color, Quality and Finish.

THOMAS RUSSELL & CO., SOLE AGENTS,
NEW YORK

THE JOHNSTON TUCK-MARKER

IS WARRANTED TO BE

Better Made, More Durable and Easier
on the Sewing Machine than any
Tuck-Marker on the Market.

Write for Price List and Circular to

JOHNSTON RUFFLER CO., Ottumwa, Iowa.

—Improvements September, 1878.—



Simplicity Simplified!

Notwithstanding the VICTOR has long been the peer of any Sewing Machine in the market—a fact supported by a host of volunteer witnesses—we now confidently claim for it greater simplicity, a wonderful reduction of friction and a rare combination of desirable qualities. Its shuttle is a beautiful specimen of mechanism, and takes rank with the highest achievements of inventive genius.

NOTE.—We not lease or consign Machines, therefore, have no old ones to patch up and re-varnish for our customers.

WE SELL NEW MACHINES EVERY TIME.

Send for Illustrated Circular and prices. Liberal terms to the Trade. Don't buy until you have seen the

**Most Elegant, Simple and Easy Running Machine in the Market.
THE EVER RELIABLE VICTOR.**

Victor Sewing Machine Co., Middletown, Conn.

WESTERN BRANCH OFFICE, 235 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Sewing

PACKARD'S
Sewing Machine Needles.
Manufactured for all Machines.

Address all orders to

Middleboro, Mass.,

DOMESTIC NEEDLE WORKS.

OUR NEEDLES

are made from the Finest Quality Cast Steel, and are
Warranted equal to the Best.

Machine

Stanard's Patent Needles (the New Davis, Eldredge, and
New St. John,) are manufactured by these Works,
licensed under U. S. Patent, No. 55,927,
and our customers are fully pro-
tected in their use.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

DOMESTIC NEEDLE WORKS,

Middleboro, Mass.,

Manufacturers of

Sewing Machine Needles

of every description.

Needles.

THE NEW LIGHT-RUNNING HOWE!

ITS SUPERIORITY ACKNOWLEDGED!

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

We are now prepared to furnish the *New "B" Howe Sewing Machine* for Family use in any quantities desired, and take pleasure in calling the attention of the Trade to this MOST RELIABLE of all Machines,

THE NEW LIGHT-RUNNING HOWE.

In principle and construction it has no equal. The easiest Machine in the market to sell. Every one is as fine as skilled labor can produce. We build no inferior grades, the greatest care being used in sending out these Machines in perfect condition. While the great perfection of stitch produced by the OLD Howe is maintained in the New B, its excellence is increased by the great improvements in the size of arm, in finish, in simplicity, in speed, and as recently improved it stands unrivaled as the lightest running Lock Stitch Machine in the market.

Special attention is also called to the *Howe "D" Machine* for manufacturing purposes of all kinds. It can be used as Cylinder or Platform Machine at the will of the operator.

The NEW "B" HOWE has no equal, and is the cheapest and best Machine for the Agent to sell and the consumer to purchase.

Send for Circular, Price List and Terms.

The Howe Machine Company, 28 Union Square, New York.

ALL FORMER YEARS OUTDONE.

356,432 Genuine Singer Sewing Machines Sold in 1878,

BEING 73,720 MORE THAN IN ANY PREVIOUS YEAR.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Many abuses have grown up under the old system of selling sewing machines through "MIDDLE MEN," whose cupidity has often led to misrepresentation and fraud. For the protection of the public and ourselves we have abandoned this whole pernicious system. We have abolished the "middle-man," and sell directly through our own salaried agents, whom we are able to control. We can thus give to EVERY PURCHASER of a Genuine Singer Sewing Machine the guarantee of a company of twenty-five years' standing, employing forty thousand men, that any machine sold by a "Singer" agent is exactly what it is represented. The difference between such a guarantee and the guarantee of a canvasser, representing unknown, irresponsible concerns, is too marked to require comment.

A GRAND GOLD MEDAL was awarded to the "SINGER" at the Paris Exposition, 1878. No other "Grand Prize" than a Gold Medal was awarded to Sewing Machines.

SOME VERY HARD NUTS TO CRACK.

1—Companies have sprung up in every part of the Union for making "Imitation Singer Machines."

Why are not similar companies formed for making imitations of other Sewing Machines?

The public will draw its own inference.

2—The Singer has taken the FIRST PRIZE over ALL competitors more than TWO HUNDRED TIMES. Why?

After the Chicago Fire, the Relief Committee undertook to furnish sewing machines to the needy women of that city. Applicants were permitted to choose from six different kinds of machines. 2,994 applicants were furnished with machines; 2,427 chose Singer Machines, and 517 distributed their choice among the five other kinds of machines! These girls were to EARN THEIR OWN LIVING on these machines. Why did they take Singer's?

3—THE PEOPLE'S AWARD TO THE "SINGER."

The people bought Singer Machines as follows:

1870.....	127,833	1873.....	232,444	1876.....	262,316
1871.....	181,260	1874.....	241,679	1877.....	282,812
1872.....	219,758	1875.....	249,852	1878.....	356,432

Sales of 1878 over Sales of 1870, 228,599 Machines. A Three-fold Increase.

THE SINGER MFG. COMPANY, Principal Office, 34 Union Square, New York.

The Singer Manufacturing Company has 1,500 Subordinate Offices in the United States and Canada, and 3,000 Offices in the Old World and South America.

Wheeler & Wilson New Sewing Machines,

FOR FAMILY USE and all GRADES of MANUFACTURING in CLOTH and LEATHER.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE INTERNATIONALE de 1878.

COMMISSARIAT GENERAL ETATS UNIS D'AMERIQUE.

CHAMP-DE-MARS, PARIS, 8th Nov., 1878.

I have examined the official List of Awards at the Universal Exposition, as published by the French authorities, and find that only one Grand Prize was awarded for Sewing Machines; that was given to the WHEELER & WILSON COMPANY of New York.

The Grand Gold Medal and Diploma were delivered to me at the Palais de l'Industrie, October 21, and by me at once given to the representative of that Company at the Exhibition.

(Signed) R. C. McCORMICK, COM. GENERAL.

The only Grand Gold Medal and Grand Prize Diploma awarded for Sewing Machines at the Paris Exposition, 1878, may be seen at the office of

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,

44 East Fourteenth Street, Union Square, New York.

Established 1834.

Manufacturers of

Grand, Square & Upright Pianos.

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Warerooms and Factory:

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Everywhere known and prized for
Skill and fidelity in manufacture,
Tasteful and excellent improvements,
Elegant variety of designs,
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STEINWAY & SONS are the only Manufacturers who make every part of their Piano-fortes, exterior and interior (including the casting of the full iron frames), in their own factories.

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